

ADDENDA TO FAMILY PSELAPHIDÆ.

TRIBE EUPLECTINI.

(p. 49.)

GEN. TRIMIODYTES.

(p. 52.)

TRIMIODYTES SETIFER.

Oblong, subparallel, somewhat convex, obscurely ferruginous; antennæ and legs rufous; palpi testaceous; it is clothed with a hardly discernible pubescence, but has, however, some long erect scattered setæ. Head trapezoid, attenuate in front, with the frontal part truncate and slightly produced in the middle, bifoveate anteriorly, transversely sulcate and having between the eyes two large foveæ joined by a deep furrow to the transverse frontal sulcus; eyes of moderate size; antennæ also of moderate size, and with the two basal joints larger than the others, third to ninth inclusive moniliform and slightly decreasing in length, but with the fifth a little larger, tenth a little larger the preceding ones, slightly transverse, eleventh ovate, truncate at base, acuminate and subturbinate at apex; prothorax nearly smaller than the head, very cordiform, with the outer sides rounded before the median part and sinuate after the lateral fovea, which is large; the transverse sulcus is sinuate, and the median fovea smaller than the others; elytra elongate, subparallel, shoulders defined and oblique, base broadly bifoveate, sutural stria abbreviated before the median part; abdominal segments equal; legs of moderate size; anterior femora a little thickened; metasternum convex, simple; second ventral segment larger than the others, third to fifth inclusive decreasing, sixth large, transverse, convex. Female. Length 1.20 mm.

This second species of a genus, restricted hitherto to the Cape Peninsula, and which seems to take the place of the *Trimium* of Europe and the *Actium* of America, differs from *T. palustris*, Raffr., by its stouter and more parallel facies; the head is proportionally less large and is shorter, the frontal part is provided with a small obtuse

projection, and the elytra have well-defined shoulders instead of being obliterated as in *T. palustris*.

Hab. Stellenbosch (Cape Colony). A single example captured in February on the banks of the river.

TRIBE BATRISINI.

(p. 82.)

GEN. BATRISUS.

(p. 84.)

SUBGEN. APOBATRISUS, Raffr.,
Soc. Ent. d. France, 1896, p. 235.

This subgenus is distinguished from *Trabisus*, Raffr., and *Probatrisus*, Raffr., by the sensibly narrower smaller head, a little compressed laterally, and having underneath on each side a deep carina edging laterally a depression intended for the reception of the palpi, which are flagellate as in the two above-named subgenera, which character, coupled with the very large abdominal segment having no lateral carina, differentiates them from the true *Batrisus*, Aubé. The value of the prothoracic sulci as a character is not important because they vary; they are very well defined in *Batrisus* and *Trabisus*, which have three, and in *Probatrisus*, which has one only, and disappear almost entirely in *Apoatrisus*. In one species of the latter there is none; in another it is replaced by a sulciform fovea.

This subgenus was established for a species from Gaboon; but another species has lately been discovered in the Cape Colony.

APOBATRISUS RUFUS.

Oblong, rufo-testaceous, entirely covered with rough punctures, and clothed with a brief but dense fulvous pubescence. Head narrower than the prothorax, attenuated in front, with the frontal part sulcate transversely, retuse behind, and having between the eyes two foveæ more distant from one another than from the eyes; antennæ short, robust, joints third to eighth inclusive decreasing in length, eighth nearly transverse, ninth and tenth larger than the others and transverse, eleventh ovate, acuminate at tip; prothorax nearly triangular and broadest near the anterior angles, slightly transverse, lateral foveæ placed at a great distance from the outer side, transverse sulcus hardly well defined, median fovea smaller than the others, disk with a sulciform fovea, base bifoveate; elytra broader than the prothorax, and longer than broad, outer sides slightly rounded, shoulders raised,

dorsal sulcus deep but very short; abdomen slightly narrowed at base, rounded laterally, first segment very large, hardly carinulate laterally at the base, but trifoveate, with the median fovea transverse, more than twice as broad as the lateral ones, and limited on each side by a short carinule; legs short, moderately thick, all the tibiæ slightly thickened, the posterior ones incurved; last ventral segment large, simple; metasternum plane, obsoletely sulcate. Female. Length 2.20 mm.

This species is very distinct from *A. gabonicus*, Raffr. The colour is much lighter, the prothorax is broadest at the very apex, the transverse sulcus is almost lost, and the discoidal fovea sulciform. One example only.

Hab. Cape Colony (? Beaufort West).

TRIBE BRYAXININI.

(p. 87.)

GEN. REICHENBACHIA.

(p. 90.)

REICHENBACHIA RIVULARIS.

Dark castaneous; antennæ and legs lighter; palpi pale testaceous; body clothed with a greyish pubescence. Head of moderate size, a little longer than broad, attenuate in front, and having three equal foveæ; antennæ somewhat shorter and elongate, joints third to fifth inclusive elongate, sixth also elongate, but a little shorter, seventh longer than broad, eighth slightly transverse, ninth a little longer, quadrate, tenth wider, slightly transverse, eleventh suboblong, acuminate at tip, and truncate at base; prothorax larger than the head, much attenuate in the anterior part, and moderately so in the posterior, basal median fovea slightly oblong, base punctate; elytra large, attenuate at base, shoulders subnodose, base trifoveate, dorsal stria slightly arcuate inwardly and abbreviated before the apex; the carinules of the first abdominal segment are a little divergent, include the fourth part of the disk, and reaching to about one-third of the length; metasternum obtusely tuberculate at base close to the intermediate coxæ, and broadly depressed; last ventral segment paler, strongly foveate, the fovea subquadrate; trochanters simple, intermediate tibiæ very briefly spurred at apex, posterior ones slightly incurved and thickened towards the apex. Male. Length 1.80 mm.

This new species resembles the female of *R. diversa*, Raffr., and still more the male of *R. Peringueyi*, Raffr. In both these species the third

to the fifth joints inclusive are only twice as long as broad, the sixth is hardly longer than broad, the seventh is quadrate, and the eighth transverse. In *R. rivularis* the joints three to five are three times as long as broad, the sixth twice as long as broad, and the seventh a little longer than broad; the abdominal striæ are as in *R. Peringueyi*, and not so distant as in *R. diversa*; the prothorax is less narrowed behind than in both these species. In comparison with the male of *R. Peringueyi*, it is of larger size, the metasternum is noticeable on account of the basal blunt tubercle, the fovea of the last ventral segment is larger, and the apical spur of the intermediate tibiæ is not so robust. It cannot be compared to the male of *R. diversa*, the last antennal joint of which is provided with an inward tooth, entirely absent in *R. rivularis*.

Hab. Cape Colony (Stellenbosch). One example, captured at the foot of grass growing on the banks of the river.

[The above additions to the family *Pselaphida* were too late to be included in the Index, pp. 123, 124.]